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No. X.

ROMAN AND ROMAN-BRITISH REMAINS AT AND NEAR SHEFFORD.

WITH TWO PLATES.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
PUBLISHED BY J. & J. J. DEIGHTON, AND T. STEVENSON;
JOHN W. PARKER, LONDON;
AND
J. H. PARKER, OXFORD.

M.DCCC.XLV.

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ROMAN AND ROMAN-BRITISH REMAINS,

AT AND NEAR SHEFFORD, CO. BEDS.

BY

SIR HENRY DRYDEN, BART., M. A.
OF CANONS ASHBY.

AND

A CATALOGUE OF COINS FROM THE SAME PLACE,

BY C. W. KING, Esq., M. A.
FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

WITH THREE PLATES.

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ROMAN AND ROMAN-BRITISH REMAINS,

AT AND NEAR SHEFFORD, CO. BEDS.

The artificial remains of the inhabitants of this island, in times previous to the Norman conquest, may be divided into five classes.

I. Those of the Britons or Celts, down to the change in their manners effected by the Roman settlement in Britain, which may be placed at A.D. 90; for though the first invasion took place B.C. 55, yet it does not appear that much impression was made by the conquerors on the manners of the natives till about A.D. 90. Under Agricola's government, A.D. 78—85, the Britons began to imitate the Roman dress (Tacitus, Agric. cap. 21) This class may be subdivided into the remains of the Celtic and the Belgic Britons.

II. Of the Britons under the influence of Roman manners, and under their own governments which succeeded the departure, in A.D. 410, of the Roman troops; a period extending from 90 to 556, and probably, as far as regards the north-west of England, we might add many years, because the Saxons could not have annihilated the Britons. In the second century Christianity was introduced into England by the Romans, and Tertullian (Pict. Hist. Eng. 73) says that in 209 the faith had reached farther than the Roman arms. In the fourth century Christianity was general amongst Britons and Romans; but as both appear to have mixed the new faith with their own, it is doubtful whether much change took place in the funeral rites; and it is said (Pict. Hist. p. 71) that Druidism continued in some degree down to the middle of the fifth century. The period comprises above 466 years.

III. Of the Romans. The beginning of the Roman government in Britain may be fixed at A.D. 43, the conquest of Plautius; and their troops were finally withdrawn in A.D. 410, *i.e.* 367 years.

IV. Of the Saxons, before their conversion to Christianity. The Saxons entered England in A.D. 449, but did not reach the centre of England till A.D. 556. Augustin landed A.D. 597 and died 604. The Saxons were for the most part converted by A.D. 660; and by A.D. 700 all England had adopted the Christian faith. This class of remains is spread over a period of about 150 years.

V. Of the Saxons, after their conversion to Christianity in A.D. 660, down to the Norman conquest in A.D. 1066. About 406 years.

The remains of the Danes are so uncertain, and probably so few, that they are not to be ranked as a class. (See Bloxam's Monumental Architecture, Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire.)

There are of course exceptions to the rules; and there are some remains belonging to transitional periods.

All these classes are again divided into religious, domestic, and military remains. It is the first class which I have now to notice.

Sir R. C. Hoare has not given a clear distinction between the Belgic and Celtic Britons; nor is this of much importance, as (Cæs. Com. II. 4, &c.) at the time Cæsar occupied Gaul the Belgians appear to have been allied with the other Gauls, and at war with the Teutonic tribes. It is therefore more probable that their manners resembled those of the Celts than of the Teutons. As it appears from Cæsar and Tacitus that the manners and religion of the Gauls and Britons were alike, we naturally look to the funeral deposits in Gaul and in the Channel Islands, and we accordingly find strong resemblances between them.

I will now, in a cursory manner, notice the different kinds of tombs and their contents; endeavouring to shew the comparative characteristics of the interments; accompaniments of the interments; and the nature of the pottery found in each class of tombs.

Cairns, circles, cromlechs, and large barrows, were not raised over the ashes or bones of every individual of the poorer classes: we must rather consider them as confined to the distinguished and wealthy. The poor were probably interred under small barrows, like many on the downs of the south-western counties, or under hillocks, like those in our church-yards, accompanied only by an arrow-head or a knife.

Some have supposed that circles and cromlechs denote earlier interments than barrows; but, besides the fair inference that expensive and laborious monuments succeeded those of the most simple form, the evidence tends to prove that many of them are not earlier than numbers of barrows. It is certain that all these sepulchres, and especially cromlechs, were occasionally used for different persons at considerable distances of time. Whether all circles and cromlechs are really as ancient as the first class of remains, is doubtful; for the cromlech at Enston, Oxfordshire, contained, amongst fragments of deers, cows, pigs, hares or rabbits, and birds' bones, pottery decidedly of the third class, and none of the first, as far as I know; and the only urn existing, found near the Rollrigh Circle, Oxfordshire, is apparently of the same date as several found at Northampton of the second class.

Till within a few years it was very generally supposed that cromlechs and circles were Druidical altars and temples, but Camden (Britannia, Gough's edition, Vol. I. 93), Keysler (Ant. selectæ septentrionales, pp. 46, 55), Wright (Louthiana, B. I. 11—15, B. II. 5—16), Borlase (Hist. Cornwall, 197, 209, 227), held that

both were also sepulchral; and the latter author rationally supposes that they were at once places of sepulture and worship, but ridicules the idea of cromlechs being altars. The concurrent testimony of all civilized and uncivilized nations goes to prove that places of burial have been commonly places also of worship.

On the other hand, some have denied that they were used for worship at all; but what could be more natural than that they should be both? and if not, where did the people who formed them worship? In some cases no indications of occupancy have been found by digging, but they may have been imperfectly explored, or such monuments may have been *formed* for tombs and never *used;* as many of the monuments in our churches have been put up in the lifetime of the person intending to occupy them after death, and have never been so used.

A remarkable characteristic of the cromlechs in the Channel Islands is, that *no metal* has been found in them, (Harshorne's Salopia, account by Lukis, and Archæological Journal, Vol. I. p. 142). In some of the English ones *no metal* has been found; and if it should turn out that absence of metal is common to most or all cromlechs and circles, some new light might be shed on their history. Metal has been frequently found in cairns; and amongst other instances we may mention the celebrated British corslet taken from the cairn of Benlli Gawr, now in the British Museum. Single stones were frequently memorials of events or boundaries (Hartshorne's Salopia, under "Hoar-stones").

There was a fashion in these early tombs, as in later ones, but probably guided by circumstances in great measure. In the Channel Islands cromlechs and circles are almost exclusively the tombs; in England, on the contrary, cromlechs are scarce and circles scarcer. In Wales and Scotland (I believe) cairns are the most common tombs, and barrows least so. It is true that numbers of the stone monuments have been destroyed for the sake of the stones; but, in all probability, many more tumuli have been ploughed down and lost; so that we may reckon the proportion to have been then what it is now.

Class I. For the characteristics of this class we may refer to the erudite work of Sir R. C. Hoare on Ancient Wiltshire, in which county it is the prevailing class. "From the researches made in our British tumuli, we have every reason to suppose that the two ceremonies, of burying the body entire, and of reducing it to ashes by fire, prevailed at the same time. In each of these ceremonies we distinguish a variety in the particular mode adopted. In the first, we have frequently found the body deposited within a cist, with the legs and knees drawn up, and the head placed towards the north. This I conceive to be the most ancient form *of burial,* and the same alluded to in the Holy Scriptures: 'And when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he *gathered up* his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost. and was *gathered* unto his people.'"

The second mode of burying the body *entire* is evidently proved to be of a much later period, by the position of the head and body, and by the articles deposited with them. In this case we find the body extended at *full length,* the

heads placed at random in a variety of directions, and instruments of iron accompanying them.

Two modes of *cremation* seem also to have been adopted; at first, the body was burnt, the ashes and bones collected, and deposited on the floor of the barrow, or in a cist excavated in the native chalk. This being the most simple, was probably the most primitive custom[1] practised by the ancient Britons. The funeral urn, in which the ashes of the dead were secured, was the refinement of a later age. The bones when burnt were collected and placed within the urn, which was deposited with its mouth *downwards,* in a cist cut in the chalk. Sometimes we have found them with their mouths *upwards,* but these instances are not very common; we have also frequently found remains of the linen cloth which enveloped the bones, and a little brass pin which secured them.

Of these different modes of interment, I am of opinion that the one of burying the body entire, with the legs gathered up, was the most ancient; that the custom of cremation succeeded, and prevailed with the former; and that the mode of burying the body entire, and extended at full length, was of the latest adoption." (Hist. of Ancient Wiltshire, p. 24.)

Accompaniments.—Holding, in common with all mankind, some portions of the pristine faith, and amongst others the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body[2], we find that the Britons buried with their dead whatever things had been of use or pleasure in this life, supposing that they would again be needed beyond the grave; such as weapons, ornaments of dress, vessels containing food and incense, also deers' horns, and bones of other animals.

The earthen vessels found are divided by Hoare into *sepulchral urns, i.e.* those which contain the bones where cremation has been practised, varying from 10 inches to 1 foot 6 inches high; *drinking cups* of the same material, commonly holding about a quart; and *incense cups* of smaller size.

The pottery of this class is generally grey, but sometimes dull red; coarse in texture, and so slightly baked that some have called it *sunbaked.* The vessels were probably baked (many together) by being placed on stones and having a fire made around and over them.

This method, besides being independent of weather and time of year, would be much more efficient and speedy; and we very frequently find that the outside of the urn is red and the inside black. This some have attributed to the stain of ashes, but is the natural result of this mode of baking.

In shape the vessels incline to the conical, rather than the globular form, so that vertical sections of them are nearly rectilinear. The lips are mere terminations of the sides, and not averted, as in class II. and III. The herring-bone pattern is the peculiar one.

[1] Of the two modes of *cremation.*—H. D.

[2] The writers are not agreed whether their doctrine was the transmigration of the soul into another body, or the resurrection of it in the same body in another world; but the accompaniments rather favour the latter hypothesis.

Class II. No rule has yet been formed which enables us to distinguish clearly between the second and fourth classes; but to one or both are to be referred an immense number of funeral deposits. It is certain that a much larger number of interments are to be included in class II. occupying nearly 500 years, than in class IV. occupying at most 150 years, and belonging to a smaller population. I shall therefore, for the present, include class IV. in class II., and under the name of Roman-British; subject to the division named, when made out; which very probably, by a further examination and classification of facts already produced, and by a comparison with the monuments in the countries about the mouth of the Elbe, may be done.

Some antiquaries have of late decided that these are Saxon interments, on the ground of some of the ornaments resembling some representations of costume in A. S. MSS. In many instances coins have been found with the skeletons, and they have been, with scarce an exception, the small brass of the later Roman emperors, from A.D. 200 to A.D. 350. That in many instances Saxon barrows were thrown up near those of the Romanized Britons is highly probable; and in one instance in Kent (Arch. 1843, Breachdown tumuli, p. 12) Saxon sceattas were found in a barrow; in which however there were other articles differing considerably from those in the generality of barrows of this class. Supposing that the coins were in circulation at the time the persons died, they would not afford an exact date; but it is very improbable that coins were in circulation more than one hundred years, under a new government, and amongst a people who at the time so well understood the use of money, that most of their punishments were fines of coin. It may be argued that no change took place in the funerals of the Saxons immediately after their conversion, and that therefore a much longer period ought to be assigned to class IV.; but at the æra when the Anglo-Saxon history began to be recorded by their Christian clergy, which was very shortly after their conversion, the custom of interring the body entire was established; and the bodies were enclosed in coffins of wood or stone, and placed in cemeteries. They were occasionally accompanied by articles of dress and by swords, as in much later times, but I find no account of spears or shields being interred with them.

Where we find interments of bodies and cinerary urns together, which, from accompaniments or other circumstances, appear to be cotemporaneous, we may infer that both are earlier than the Saxon conversion. In Wiltshire, deposits of first class are much more numerous than those of the second class; whereas, in the midland counties the reverse is the case; and it appears that if a line were drawn from Rye in Sussex to Gloucester, it would divide the greater portion of the first from the greater portion of the second class; the first being south of the line, the latter north. Those of the first class north of the line are mostly on the east and south-east coast; whereby we may infer that the midland district before the Roman invasion was but thinly peopled.

Pure Roman interments are occasionally found in *numerous collections;* but the other classes are more widely spread over the country.

The characteristics of the second class are:—

Interment.—The body was commonly interred entire in the common apparel of the person when alive, stretched at full length on the back, but sometimes on the side or back with the legs contracted, placed in a coffin formed of rough slabs of stone, and covered by a barrow; or in a vault cut in the soil, where the material is chalk or other hard substance, and surmounted by a barrow varying in height from 1 foot to 10 feet: the barrows sometimes in groups, at others standing alone. In midland counties we find burial-grounds where the mounds have been like those on our graves, and not now visible.

Occasionally the bodies were burnt and the ashes inclosed in urns, generally about 10 inches high. Some urns are not more than 5 or 6 inches high; and as portions of the skull and jaw *only* have been generally found in these, the head, even when burnt, must have been thought the part most worthy of preservation.

We find instances of the two modes in the same barrow or burial-ground; the first the most common.

The urns are mostly not inverted.

The skeletons have their heads in various directions, but most of those which have come under my notice had the heads between west and south.

Accompaniments.—With the bodies of males we find cruciform and circular brooches of brass (sometimes gilt), varying from 2 to 6 inches in length; generally one pair to one person, found about the shoulders; swords (rare) of iron, broad blades without guards to the hafts, lying by the left side; knives by the right hip; one, two, or three spear-heads near the head pointing upwards, and probably interred with the shafts; shields placed in the grave underneath the body so that the boss is between the thighs; and occasionally very small urns for food, incense-cups, and platters. With females we find brooches as before; hair-pins of bone and brass; glass, amber, and stone beads, from four to twenty-five with one person; knives; urns and cups and platters, as before. These receptacles for food and incense are rare, but food may have been interred, wrapped in linen, or without any protection. Articles of dress, such as combs, have been found with urns, and in my collection is a comb which lay in the bottom of an urn under the bones. We have no Samian ware, no bottles, or lamps.

It is from the similarity of the circular brooches to those in A. S. MSS. that these remains are concluded by some to be Saxon; but we have no pictorial authority for Saxon costume earlier than the eighth century; and the statues of Gaulish costume in Montfaucon (Pict. Hist. Eng. 127) have precisely similar brooches.

Pottery.—This is finer and better baked than the first class; almost exclusively dark grey or brown, but sometimes dull red. The urns incline to the globular rather than the conical form, with no defined bases, and have averted lips: the pattern generally consisting of horizontal stripes, dancette pattern, and circular indentations, apparently formed by a piece of stick with two notches crossed on its end. Some of the cinerary urns have three or four vertical ribs; and the patterns differ.

Class III. We do not find the same uniformity in this class of remains as in the first and second, either in the method of interment, or the accompaniments.

The Roman interments are found in numerous collections, frequently in a walled cemetery, but others are distributed along the roads, as in Italy. Amongst the Romans in Britain cremation of the body was the general practice, although interments of bodies entire took place at the same time. When the latter mode was adopted they sometimes interred the body in its dress; but we do not find weapons which appear to be characteristic of class II. The cinerary urns vary from 6 inches to 1 foot 2 inches in height, generally pale red; but many are bluish grey, and others nearly white; always well baked, inclining to globular form, but elongated towards the base, which is well defined; and having averted lips. There are instances of much larger cinerary urns. They have no covers, and are often inverted.

Accompaniments.—Weapons and knives are not found, and ornaments of dress are uncommon. But though we find the Romans attended to the defence and ornament of the body less than the Britons, yet they attended much more to its sustenance after death.

We find around the cinerary urns as well as bodies, cups, platters, drinking cups, lamps, glass bottles, bowls, vials, brooches, necklaces, armlets, &c.

We naturally look to Italy for the standard of this class, and there we find the same vessels used for the interment of the dead; but in England, where the Romans probably had but few experienced stone-carvers, we find none of the magnificent and elaborate tombs and mausoleums, nor of the small marble cases for burnt bones of the dead, so numerous at Rome and Pompeii. A large proportion of the Romans in this country were soldiers, frequently changing quarters; and they appear to have paid but little attention to expensive and unnecessary ornamental architecture. It is true, they built temples, villas, and baths, but they are not to be ranked as works of art with those in the mother-county. Many of the pavements are elegant in design, but almost invariably common in material. The temples, as we may suppose from the nature of the case, obtained the least share of attention.

Household utensils were necessary, and of daily use, whether in the tent or the villa; and accordingly we find beautiful specimens of them, many of which, no doubt, were imported from Italy.

The sepulchral remains of the Romans in this country are exactly such as we may expect to find under the circumstances in which those people were placed. In small, plebeian, and hastily-made tombs of the commonest materials, in wooden chests, covered by simple turf, we find elaborate specimens of the most elegant arts of ancient Rome.

Pottery.—This is better made, more accurately turned, and better baked, than the other classes; but contains only two colours, not in common with them; the white, and the bright red glazed ware, commonly called Samian ware. It is doubted by some whether this is always Roman; but, taking the evidence together, it appears that it was not used in this country before the Roman settlement.

The vessels for containing the solids vary between the forms of what we

should call cups, bowls, and plates. Of the bowls many are flattened so as to form a large base, with no additional rim, formed of unglazed red or white ware. No *oval* bowl or dish has come under my notice; all are circular. Those of Samian ware have commonly a base much smaller than the diameter of the vessel added to its lower part: vary in diameter from 3 inches to 1 foot 2 inches, and in capacity from a quarter of a pint to 6 quarts. Some resemble a paten; and in many the bases appear to be added for utility as well as elegance, being small enough to grasp with the thumb and forefinger. The lips are of several forms, and when averted are frequently ornamented with the lotos leaf. The large bowls are often tastefully decorated with foliage, scrolls, hunting scenes, &c., but were rarely if ever interred with the dead. It was usual with the makers of this ware to stamp their names inside the vessels on the centre. They made no bottles or cinerary urns. The texture of the pottery is exceedingly close, and the glaze but little affected by time: some very ancient sepulchral urns, found in barrows on the Neilgherry hills in India, presented in 1844 to the Ashmolean Museum, by the Rev. J. Griffiths, of Madras, bear considerable resemblance to it in the texture and colour of the pottery, and in the glaze.

The bottles are of unglazed pale red or white ware, with one handle if small, and two if large.

Glass.—Cinerary urns of glass are occasionally met with, but the vessels of this material are generally bottles, either with rectangular or round bases, jugs with globular bodies and narrow necks, oil- and perfume-bottles and bowls. Pure white glass is scarcely to be found. By much the most common colour is pale green, sometimes inclining to blue, and next to it deep blue; but we find also that they had attained great proficiency in combining rods of different colours, somewhat in the manner now so much practised in Germany, of black, opaque white, deep green, red, yellow, and the colours mentioned before.

Tin plates, containing the same proportions of alloy as that in the Cornish mines, are found, varying from 5 inches to 1 foot 6 inches in diameter.

Having shewn, in a cursory manner, the characteristics of the three classes of religious and sepulchral remains of times prior to the Norman invasion, I shall proceed to the immediate object of the present pages, the description of the remains found at and near Shefford.

At the terminal meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Dec. 1, 1842, Mr Inskip, of Shefford, exhibited several of the most beautiful articles in his collection, and the Society decided to publish lithographs of a selection from his cabinet, the use of which for this purpose was kindly offered by him. In May 1843, I engaged to visit his collection, on the part of the Society; to make careful drawings of the most interesting remains, for publication; and to put together such notices of them as could be obtained from an inspection of the remains, the places in which they were found, and the information of Mr Inskip, under whose superintendence most of them were brought to light.

The coloured plates in the present Number, lithographed by Mr Rudge, of Bedford, contain reduced copies of a selection from eighteen folio sheets of drawings full size, or to scale, coloured from the originals in Mr Inskip's possession.

In the "Graphic and Historical Illustrator," Lond. 1834, p. 343, is an account of these discoveries, illustrated by several wood-cuts, to which reference will be made.

The county of Bedford was much occupied by the Romans, and three great Roman roads intersect it.

The Watling-street, from London by Dunstable, co. Bed., Towcester, co. Northampton, Lilburn, and High Cross, co. Warwick.

The Ikening or Icknield way, coming from south of England by Speen, co. Berk., near Risborough and Ivinghoe, co. Buck., enters this county near Eddlesborough, and traverses the southern end of it, in a north-easterly direction, crossing the Watling-street at Dunstable; and proceeds by Hitchin and Baldock, co. Hert., to Caistor, co. Norfolk.

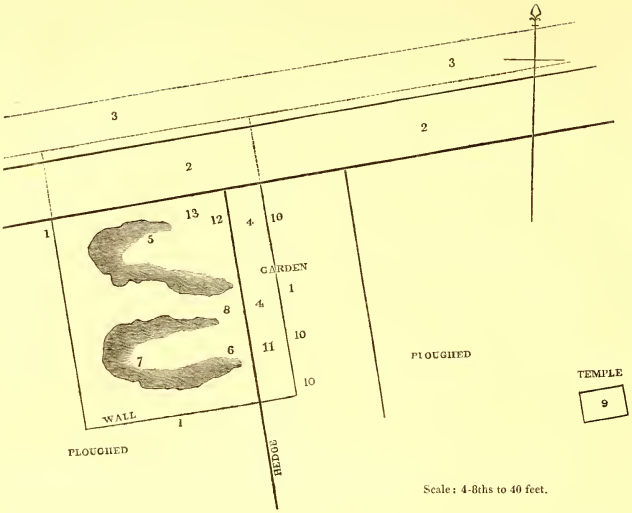
The Ermine-street, branching from the Watling-street at St Alban's, passes by Baldock, enters this county near Stotfold, from which place it continues a straight line to Sandy, and then turning a little to the east, runs to Godmanchester, co. Hunt. This name is sometimes given to the road from London by Royston to Godmanchester.

Besides these, of course there were numerous smaller roads, which are now lost by the cultivation of the country. Probably there was a road nearer to Shefford than either of the three just mentioned; and it has been observed that the termination "ford," is often found on the line of ancient roads; and though, no doubt, it is generally found where there is or has been a road through a water-course, yet in that sense more often on ancient than on modern roads; and sometimes where there is no river within some miles of the place[3].

The town of Shefford is in the parish of Campton, which word might be taken to indicate a fortification; but in Domesday it is spelt Camestone, or Chambelton, which do not seem so closely connected with the word "Camp;" and no rampart is now to be seen there.

The remains found at Shefford were on the western side of the town, in two fields and a garden, which separates the two, all abutting on the south side of the Campton-road. The best reliques were found in a walled cemetery in the north-east corner of the westerly of the two fields.

[3] See Hartshorne in Salopia Antiqua, on the "Names of places."



The first discovery of these remains was in the summer of 1826, when some men were digging gravel in the cemetery for the roads; and subsequently, between Mr Inskip and the gravel-diggers, the whole of the cemetery, lying south of the road, about 150 feet square, has been opened. It is bounded on the south, east, and west sides by a rough wall about 3 feet in thickness, (1, 1, 1,) composed of sand-stone from a quarry 150 yards off, built with little mortar and no bonding tiles. This wall was easily traced at about 3 feet below the surface; at which depth the deposits were usually found. On the north side it is destroyed by the present road (2, 2), which Mr Inskip supposes to be a little south of the old road (3, 3), but parallel to it.

A great peculiarity in this discovery is that there were no *cinerary* urns in or near the inclosure, inasmuch as no bones were found *in* any of the glass or earthenware vessels. In all parts of the cemetery there were many bones found amongst charcoal ashes. Bones might by great heat be reduced to powder, and so when mixed with ashes might not be detected in the urns; but as fragments of bones were visible outside the urns, it is probable that none were placed in them. Black earth, or a composition of ashes and earth, was found in several, but this would naturally have been thrown over them first, and consequently was the first to crumble into the vessels.

Perhaps the whole inclosure was so sacred that they did not take so much trouble to collect the remains of their relatives as they would have done had the cemetery been unenclosed. Probably an excavation was made in the earth of three feet in depth, over which the pile was placed, and into which the remains of the body would fall. The vessels which were to accompany the remains were then placed in this hole, and were covered in again with the earth previously taken out.

At Litlington (co. Camb.) was discovered, in 1821 a cemetery, of which an account will be found in Archæologia, Vol. xxvi. p. 369; which in some respects resembles the one at Shefford. It was a parallelogram inclosed by a wall composed of flints and Roman tiles, and intended to contain only interments after cremation. The burnt bones were placed in urns, which were deposited in parallel rows, and three feet apart. This order was interrupted in some places by the subsequent insertion of a body unburnt; and fragments of urns were found in the graves. At Shefford the deposits were unprotected, but in this case great care was taken to defend them from the pressure of the earth, either by a wall of flints, or fence of tiles, or wooden box, and by a roofing tile placed on the top.

The first articles brought to light at Shefford were two bowls of Samian ware, one of which, with horizontal handles, was afterwards broken[1]; the other, which remains. is ten inches in diameter, and stamped in the centre OFFACER. Shortly afterwards an urn was discovered, (Plan, 5) surrounded by eleven Samian-ware bowls, mostly perfect. A quantity of broken glass of a jug, a whitish earthenware bottle, and iron lamp, accompanied them.

Another deposit of Samian bowls or cups was soon found, with a pale green transparent glass bottle. A brass dish was found in fragments, now restored, and near it a first brass bearing an imperial head, apparently of Vespasian, and on the reverse an altar. A third brass of Constantine was found about the same time.

Mr Inskip afterwards dug in the cemetery himself, and came upon a large amphora (Plan, 6) fractured, but not so as to prevent its restoration. Near it, on the west side, were three Samian bowls and an amber-coloured glass urn, perfect, (Plan, 7). Not far from them was a blue jug of glass, and in the same part of the cemetery a funnel of glass, a lachrymatory, and a knife. Towards the eastern side of the cemetery, and near a vase, was found a hole in the earth containing about three pints of charred millet-seed, (Plan, 8). It is said that this seed is frequently found in the pateræ which accompany cinerary urns; and some food, generally of the vegetable kind, was always deposited with the dead.

Ten years after these discoveries, Mr Inskip, supposing there must be a temple at hand, dug in various directions outside the cemetery; and at about 250 yards S.E. found a building (Plan, 9), 30 feet by 20 feet, round which was an immense quantity of broken Samian and coarser pottery; for the latter of which kinds a pit, called Noman's or Oman's pond, supplied the clay. This building Mr Inskip decided to be the temple belonging to the cemetery; to which he returned and found the

[1] See cut of it in Graphic Illustrator, p. 345.

bones of a man burnt to ashes (Plan, 11), the bones of a horse, a silver pipe, and an iron instrument resembling a hammer. Two denarii of Septimius Geta accompanied them. A few yards off, and on the other side of the hedge which divides the inclosure, were found two gilt brooches, an iron chain with swivel (Plan, 12), and near it two copper articles, apparently moulds for pastry (Plan, 13), highly ornamented at the bottom, which were carried off by some one.

In the easterly of the two fields mentioned in page 9, and about the centre of it, were found, at the depth of 3 feet, several large sepulchral urns of coarse black pottery, containing ashes, but no bones, and much mutilated, on which account Mr Inskip did not think them worthy of a place in his cabinet. In one of these was a leaden hook of this shape S, which seemed to indicate the suspension of something inside from the rim; and in some others were nails and small pieces of iron, which must have been placed there at the time of the deposition of the urns, in which however nothing else was found. Surrounded by these large urns were three small ones in good preservation, mentioned hereafter. Neither in this field nor in the cemetery was there any appearance of wooden or stone receptacles for the urns: all were deposited in the earth unprotected.

Several minor articles were found in and near the inclosure, which are not placed in the Plan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.

For Latin names of the vessels used for religious purposes, see the account of Litlington cemetery, Arch. Vol. xxvi. p. 369; Adams's Roman Antiquities, &c.

Brass.—Of this metal the dish (Plate I. 3, 4, 5, 6) is the most curious relique. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{5}{8}$ths in depth, composed of very thin metal, with a rim to strengthen it. The bottom is impressed with concentric circles about $\frac{1}{16}$th in. deep. From one side protrudes a straight handle 4 inches long, terminating in a ram's head. This handle at first looks like a spout, and *is* perforated to within half an inch of the ram's head, the benefit of which is not apparent, unless to be capable of forming a spout with little labour. So far this dish closely resembles in size and shape one found in one of the small barrows at Bartlow, co. Essex, (Arch. xxv.) except that the handle in the latter is fluted up to the ram's head; but in the former there is another handle of the common loop-shape on the opposite side of the dish. This has at its upper end a lion's head, and at the lower a lion's paw on a foliated knob. It is possible that this handle was added in case the other should be transformed into a spout[1].

The two brooches are alike; circular, convex, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{16}$ths deep, gilt inside, and ornamented with that interlaced pattern sometimes found on

[1] See cut in Graphic Illustrator, p. 378.

Saxon, but also on Roman-British remains, to which latter class they probably belong; being, with their wearer, interred long after most of the remains I have to notice. A hook of this S shape representing the neck and head of an animal, which has been attached to some weight, and several other minor brass articles, the use of which we cannot now define, were found.

Coins have been found in and close to the cemetery of Vespasianus, who died A.D. 79; Septimius Geta, 212; Claudius Gothicus, 271; Allectus, 296; Maxentius, 312; Constantinus junior, 340; Constans, 353; Constantius, 361: and a small silver coin with a rude full face on the obverse, and on the reverse, a man with two horses, and the word "PIANCVS."

Glass.—The green bottle found with the Samian vase was so much broken that no correct measure of the height can be obtained, but probably it was about 12 inches. The base, which was rectangular, measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches along one side. The neck is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and it had a looped handle reeded at the lower end. The bottom and sides are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and the handle nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ths. Bottles of this shape were found to contain bones in three of the barrows at Bartlow, and at Litlington, co. Camb.; and probably this one *had* contained them. There are numerous proofs that vessels in domestic use were frequently employed to contain the bones of the dead, and amongst others, the fact of earthenware urns and wine-jars, glass bottles, &c., have been found broken, and containing bones too large to have been admitted without force. Some are found to have been cemented together after the insertion of the contents. See Arch. Vol. XXVI. p. 369, and this article under "Warden."

The amber-coloured glass vase (Plate I. 2) is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and about the same in height. The mouth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and the base $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is ribbed perpendicularly at an inch apart; the ribs being about $\frac{1}{8}$th in projection and in width[1].

The blue jug (Plate I. 1) was in fragments when discovered, but has been successfully restored. The colour is very deep cobalt blue. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and 6 inches in diameter, having a globular body, neck of $1\frac{3}{4}$ in length, spout rather contracted towards the end, and a looped handle. Like the last-mentioned vase, it is ornamented with perpendicular ribs, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, some of the ribs running up the neck.

Two funnels, which are of the same pale green colour; the larger of which is 4 inches in diameter at the rim, and $\frac{7}{8}$ths in diameter at upper part of stem; and the smaller $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at rim, and the stem $\frac{7}{16}$ths. They are of the common bowl-shape, and have lost the lower parts of the stems.

I am indebted to Mr Deck of Cambridge for this information concerning the colouring matter in the glass articles in this collection. The pale green tint, so common in Roman glass, is only the result of using impure alkalies in its manufacture, which always contain a small proportion of iron. The amber colour is given by

[1] See cut in Graphic Illustrator, p. 378.

the oxide of iron, a substance known to have been used by the ancients in giving various tints of yellow or amber, according to the quantity used. The deep blue tint is caused by cobalt.

Iron.—Of this metal Shefford has afforded nothing curious: a lamp of the common open kind, 6 inches long and 1 inch deep[1], a short chain, an instrument somewhat resembling a hammer, and a small knife, which, unlike most I have seen, has a socket to fit *on*, instead of a point to be fixed *in* a haft, are the only articles.

Ivory.—Of this is the top of some musical pipe $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and 1 inch in diameter at top, much in the shape of a dog-whistle, and representing a monstrous head. The aperture at the side, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from the end, forms the mouth of the beast, above which are two large eyes, and on each side flowing curls. There is an aperture through the whole length, but about half-way up there is a wooden plug. The lower end has the appearance of having been fitted into another piece.

Lead. Of this material is an eagle with outstretched wings; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the wings; weighing 3 lbs. 14 oz. The legs are gathered up, and under the bird are two apertures, apparently to fit into a staff. It may have once ornamented the head of a standard-staff; but the material, and traces of brown paint or varnish left on it, are of too common a description to allow us to suppose it the legionary eagle; and the Roman as well as the French republican eagle is properly preparing to fly, and not actually on the wing.

Pottery. The Samian ware cups and bowls found at Stanford (mentioned hereafter), were not at the time distinguished from those at Shefford, and therefore one description must serve for both. Of the bowls the smallest is externally $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{9}{16}$ in. in depth, with upright lip, marked ALB; and the largest is $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., marked OFFAGER[2]. One of $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. is remarkable, as having been mended with leaden cramps by its former possessors. Of the shallow flat-bottomed vessels, the smallest is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the largest $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{7}{16}$ in.: these always have upright lips. The following potters' names or marks are found on them:

MACCIVS	LVPPA		ALB(inus)
CALVINVS	TENEVM	OF(ficinâ)	BIAICI^{D}(ni)
SILENVS	LIBERALIS	OFF(icinâ)	AGER(ii)
SILVVS	CO·E^{D}	OF(ficinâ)	CO(?)

There are now in the collection thirty-one vessels of Samian ware, most of which are entire; indeed the quantity of fragments was so great, that Mr Inskip brought home only those which were perfect or nearly so.

The amphora is 1 foot $11\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, and 1 foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in its widest diameter; the lip 5 in., and base $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, of pale-red strong ware, has two ears or handles, and neck only $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. It was accidentally fractured by the discoverer, but has been successfully restored[3].

[1] See account of Roman antiquities at Rougham, by Rev. J. S. Henslow, 1843.
[2] See Graphic Illustrator, p. 344.
[3] Ibid. p. 345.

Of the three small pots found in the east field, one is of close texture, whitish ware, covered with black glaze, and ornamented with scroll work in relief[1].

There are about a dozen other small vessels, of different shapes, from 3 to 5 inches high, of blue grey, dull and bright-red, and brown.

The tube found with the bones of man and horse is apparently of tin; and intended, with the addition of a reed or other contrivance, for a musical instrument. It is 1 foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{7}{16}$ in. at larger end, and $\frac{1}{5}$ in. at smaller; and has round the larger end a circular piece of the same metal $1\frac{6}{8}$ in. in diameter.

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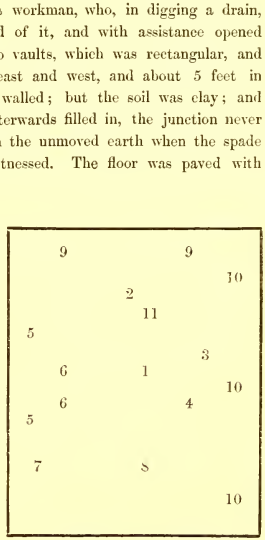
STANFORD BURY.

This name is given to some high ground, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north east of Shefford, where stands a farm-house, apparently built on the site of an older house, and surrounded by a moat. Mr Inskip says that the remains of an encampment are to be traced round it. On the same table land, about half-a-mile due north from the house, the remains were discovered in 1832 by a workman, who, in digging a drain, hit on an iron tripod. Mr Inskip was apprised of it, and with assistance opened what turned out to be the northern of the two vaults, which was rectangular, and measured 15 feet north and south, by 12 feet east and west, and about 5 feet in depth. The sides were perpendicular, and not walled; but the soil was clay; and when a cavity is made in compact earth, and afterwards filled in, the junction never becomes complete, and the filling peels away from the unmoved earth when the spade comes within a few inches of it, as is often witnessed. The floor was paved with Roman tiles. The articles found were

1. A large shallow brass pan about 3 feet in diameter, but of so thin a plate that it was already broken into many pieces when discovered, and could not be restored. It had been placed on a piece of wood.

2. Brass jug of very elegant design, (Plate II.) inverted on a piece of wood. The bottom is corroded away, but the height was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the diameter in the widest part is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The handle, which was loosened by corrosion, represents a female, whose extended arms grasp the upper rim of the neck. Some of her locks fall over her shoulders, and the rest are gathered into a knot behind the head, as on the coins of



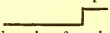
Scale: $\frac{3}{8}$ths to 2 feet.

[1] See Graphic Illustrator, p. 378.

Faustina, wife of Aurelius. The handle tapers downwards till it joins the body of the jug, when it terminates in two masks or faces, one below the other; the upper one in a fit of laughter, the lower one placid and cheerful; both perhaps emblematic of the uses of the jug. The spout is of an elegant form and best understood by the plate. The articles of the greatest value were placed on pieces of wood; either as a mark of respect to the vessels themselves, or with an idea of preserving them for a longer time than if not so protected from the ground beneath.

3. This is a brass saucepan of good workmanship, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. It is much corroded towards the bottom, and its exact depth cannot be determined, for the bottom itself was detached from the sides. The handle is flat, 8 inches in length, with a semicircular end 3 inches in diameter. It is ornamented with a raised rib at the outside and along the middle; a stamped circular beading at the end; and has, near the end, a small semicircular aperture for suspension.

4. This is also of thin brass, and slightly corroded; apparently having been an elbow-piece belonging to a suit of armour; but neither the corresponding one, nor any other piece of the armour was found, unless some pieces of iron (Art. 8) formed part of the suit. It is about 5 inches in length and same in width, convex both ways, and it appears to have had a boss or spike at the apex.

5, 5. Along the west side of the vault, end to end, stood two iron implements for cooking, exactly alike in size and shape (Plate III). They somewhat resemble "fire-dogs." Each one consists of two uprights, each standing on two legs, and terminating at the top in a deer's head with two horns springing horizontally from the head, but turning upwards at about 2 inches from it, and finished by knobs, from the top of which to the ground is 2 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Each pair of uprights is joined by an horizontal bar, 2 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, fixed immediately above the legs. By the side of each lay a bar (6, 6) 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, having had at the two ends rings, now loosened by corrosion, and found with them; and at right angles to the bar at each end is a piece of iron, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, having in it a small crook. I suppose that the two pairs of uprights were placed parallel to each other, at such a distance as that the rings on each of the bars might be hooked on the inside horns of the uprights. The crooks in the pieces of iron, dependent from the horizontal bars, might receive two spits, which of course would be turned by a handle at one end of each  in this shape. Another spit was probably rested on the horns of each pair of uprights.

7. Close to the end of one of the "dogs," and leaning against the side of the vault, was a tripod of iron, with the legs gathered together (Plate III). Each leg is 4 feet 3 inches long, but slightly curved near the upper ends, at which they are connected by a bolt. From the lower end of this bolt depends a bar $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from which, by means of rings and other intermediate pieces, have depended

six hooks on which vessels for boiling were hooked. Supposing that the other cooking-implements were used as I have described, this tripod would probably have been placed between them, over the centre of the fire. This extraordinary kitchen-range (which as far as I can ascertain is unique) was of course for camp use only, and would have supported four spits and six boiling-pots; implements enough to have cooked dinners for fifty or sixty persons.

8. About this part of the vault were numerous pieces of thin iron, some rivetted, which had the appearance of scales of armour.

9, 9. At this end of the vault were six wine-jars, or *amphoræ*, in different positions, of which only one was capable of restoration. It is of the usual coarse pale-red pottery, measuring 2 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and 1 foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ in its largest diameter. The neck, with the upper rim, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The base is only $2\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter. Two handles are attached to the neck. It contained at the bottom a ball of pitch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, from which it appears that where the wine could not acquire the pitchy flavour by being kept, as was usual, in pitched skins, it was imparted in this way. Occasionally herbs were mixed with pitch and put into the large casks. The flavour given to wine by the pitchy lining of the borracia, or leathern bag, is still liked in Spain and Italy. These six jars probably contained the wine stock of the deceased; but time has annihilated the bungs and stoppings of pitch, with which the liquor was usually secured.

10, 10, 10. Along the east side was a great quantity of red, grey, and black pottery, of which about three Samian cups only remain perfect, and these have the potter's name on them. All this pottery was probably broken on purpose, as the weight of the earth would not suffice to break such close grained pottery as the Samian ware. It may have been because there was no further use for it. There is frequent evidence that many articles were broken on purpose before interment with the dead.

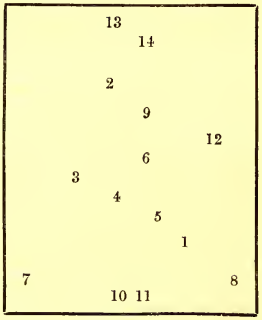
11. Here were four white stones and one black one, about $\frac{6}{8}$ths in diameter, but rather oblong, flat at bottom, and convex at the top. "I feel convinced," says Mr Inskip, "that they were for some game; and in a painting at Pompeii of Medea meditating the murder of her children, the children are represented playing with black and white stones on a table resembling our draught-board. Some such game is alluded to by Ovid in his Fasti; and one of his earliest commentators, Maister Saltounstall, of the Charter-house, says: 'They do win who place them in a row.' It is possible that they were used also for the counting-board."

In this vault was found a flute of bone (see Plate, art. **7**) consisting of six pieces, measuring in all $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter. One piece, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, has in it two holes, one for the mouth, and the other for one finger; and the five other pieces varying in length from one inch to $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches, have one hole in each. The

aperture is equal through the whole length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The reason for dividing the instrument into so many parts was the facility of tuning it in that state. The method of using it was probably one of these two: either a single tube of copper was passed through the six pieces of bone, as shewn by a plate in the Graphic Illustrator (p. 381), or the six pieces of bone were, when tuned, firmly cemented together, so as to form one tube; which cement may have become dissolved by the long action of a damp soil. A knife, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with a bone handle, was the only other article discovered.

No bones were found, but ashes were mixed with the earth; which agrees with the method practised at Shefford. The water came quickly into the vault, which prevented so minute an investigation as could have been wished; but this much is certain, that the person interred here was a man, and one of distinction. The cooking apparatus induces me to attribute to him the profession of arms; and certainly he does not appear to have travelled unprepared with the good things of this life.

Nothing more was done here till 1834, when Mr Inskip, with Mr Brayley of the Russell Institution, resumed this search for antiques, and discovered, at about 30 feet south of the first vault, another one of similar dimensions. As the contents of the last vault bespeak the masculine gender, so those in this are proof of its containing the remains of a female.



1. Remains of a small oak box, covered with thin brass plate stamped with scrolls of foliage of elegant design. Part of this brass casing was placed between two wine-jars mentioned hereafter. With the box were two small handles ⌐¬, several small nails or studs, a blue and a green glass bead, red, brown, and yellow stone rings to be worn as beads, from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; a pair of silver tweezers, and three brass staples $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, with the legs pinched up together, somewhat resembling in shape a Jew's-harp. It is probable that these were the staples by which the handles were fastened.

2. A fine brass coin, illegible as to the name, but . . . . AVG, F, TR, P, CO . . . . is visible, and the head appears to be that of Titus.

3. Hereabouts were found the fragments of an urn, of deep violet-coloured glass, with body of the common Roman form, between a globe and a cone, with a long neck, and two rectangular ⌐ ¬ handles. This was afterwards restored; and before I saw the collection, by an unlucky accident, again reduced to fragments.

4. Bottle of blue glass, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, with a body nearly globular $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter (see Plate, art. 5). This was found inverted. Probably this bottle held oil or perfume.

5. Pale green transparent glass bowl, in perfect preservation, lying sideways, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter (Plate, art. 3). It is of thick glass, ribbed downwards on the outside at about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch apart.

6. Here was found a bottle, which in material exactly resembles the last-mentioned bowl, but in shape corresponds with the blue glass bottle; being, however, a little larger, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. (Plate, art. 4).

It was doubtless intended by the manufacturer to accompany the bowl, No. 5; the first to keep the cosmetic; the second probably to mix it with other ingredients and to hold it immediately before using.

For the colouring matter of these glass articles, see p. 13.

7, 8. In the corners of the vault, standing nearly upright, were two iron bars exactly alike, 1 foot 5 inches long, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness. At one end is a knob, close to which are two staples, now fastened to each other and to the bar, by rust; and at 10 inches distance are two more. The bar is passed through all the staples. Mr Inskip says, that when first discovered, a representation of a face could be traced on the knobs: nothing of the kind is now however to be seen.

The application of these instruments I cannot determine.

9. An armlet of what appears to be peat oak; it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

10, 11. Two large wine jars, more taper than those in the north vault, which inclined slightly towards each other, so that the bodies of the two touched, and both inclined against the south end of the vault. Between the bodies of the jars, where they touched each other, was inserted a part of the stamped brass covering of the toilet-box before mentioned.

At the bottom of one of the jars were found 50 or 60 common snail-shells and a few of a yellowish spiral shell found in ponds[1], all which had been placed there at the time of interment. These shells were found in considerable quantities amongst the Roman remains at Litlington; and various shells have been found with Roman-British reliques in various parts of the kingdom.

12. On the east side of the vault were some Samian-ware bowls, but not, by ten times, as many as in the north vault. Only two or three were found entire, the others having been, no doubt, purposely broken at the time of interment.

13, 14. Two silver buckles, in shape much like modern buckles, but having, as

[1] Buccinum undatum.

was usual with the Romans, metallic straps attached to them: in this instance of silver. Hereabouts were found two brass articles resembling large buttons, containing inside them a portion of cement; and a brass brooch of the harp shape.

Mr Inskip has recently made some discoveries a little south of the farm-house.

Warden.—Quint's-hill. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north and west of Shefford, and a few hundred yards north of Warden church is Quint's-hill, a small circular encampment. Mr Inskip, suspecting that antiques lay near this camp, obtained leave to dig there; and at about 40 or 50 yards from the outer edge of the ditch, on the north side of the camp, discovered at 4 feet below the surface, two hoops of iron, one on the other's edge, inclosing the burnt bones and teeth of a human being. Close to them were two earthen urns of large size, with long handles, and also two wooden vessels, inverted; which being almost unique, merit particular description. They are said to be of oak, and are black. One is 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in its widest diameter, which is within $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the top. The mouth, including the thickness of the lip, measures 4 inches, and the base $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is not very regularly formed, but nevertheless appears to have been made in a lathe. It is ornamented with eleven horizontal beads, and at two of these beads (one 6 inches, and the other $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom), the vessel is separated; the upper part having a rim to fit into the lower one, so that the urn is in three pieces. Although only ashes and earth were found *in* these urns, yet doubtless they were made for sepulchral urns; and contrived to contain fragments of bone larger than could be admitted through the mouth, by being taken to pieces and glued together after the bones were packed in them. (See p. 13). The other urn has lost its lower part; but judging by what remains, was about 11 inches high, and is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in its widest diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top. Like the first mentioned urn, it opens in two places.

The reason of their not being used to contain the bones is not apparent. To what class of remains they belong is uncertain, but the description of two urns found three years before at the same place, and of the two found with them, induce me to assign them to a late period of the Roman government. Immediately after the discovery of these remains, orders were given to desist from further search.

Edworth.—At Toplers, or Topless-hill, near this place, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Shefford, when the turnpike road was cut down through the hill, and embanked across the valley, the workmen found several bodies and antiques accompanying them; very few of which were preserved. Mr Inskip had the good fortune to get possession of a brooch which is an exceedingly elegant specimen of ancient jewellery. Knowing nothing of the circumstances attending the discovery, and having seen no other remains found at the same place, I cannot assign any date to the brooch, but suppose it to be Roman-British. It is of brass, gilt, and consists of two parts: first, a 6-foil $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter, formed of a strip nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

wide, and about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick; secondly a star of 6 rays, of the same width and thickness as the 6-foil, and same length as $\frac{1}{2}$ its diameter, attached to it by a hinge at the end of one ray, so that the ends of the rays when turned over on to the 6-foil coincide with its outer edge, in the centre of each foil. In the centres of opposite foils are the hinge and catch of the pin, which is now lost. The disposition of the catch shews that the length of the pin was the *inside* diameter of the six-foil. At each cusp is an ornament of four small emeralds fixed to the edges of a piece of brass $\frac{7}{16}$ths square, which is set on a stalk $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. At the end of each ray is fixed on a small base a quartz, which with its mounting is about $\frac{5}{8}$ths in diameter, and $\frac{7}{16}$ths in height. In the centre of the star was a jewel, $\frac{5}{8}$ths in diameter, of which the socket remains surrounded by eleven emeralds $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter; and midway between this and the quartz ornaments, affixed to the rays, were six amethysts of which four remain. They are oval, about $\frac{5}{16}$ths in length; and the mountings correspond with the shape of the crystals.

It is very probable that barrows were once visible on Topler's hill, or that a tradition existed of persons having been buried there; and that the name "Toplers" is a corruption of "Staplus," a tomb: see Hartshorne's "Salopia; Names of Places."

Stotfold.—From this place there are in the collection two horse-shoes, of a size only fit for ponies of the present day, fastened by only three nails on each side. Also a prick-spur of iron, fitted for a very large foot; and a small whetstone, which has at one end a hole for suspension. The date of these remains is uncertain; but from this place, at various times, have been obtained many urns said to be Roman.

Arlesey.—A small bar horse-shoe, with a longitudinal bar in addition, fastened by only two nails on each side. An iron horse-bit, uniting the principles of the "pelham," and the "curb," with rings on the mouth-piece. Date uncertain.

Pirton.—Here were found, some years ago, about an hundred bodies; some of which were sitting with urns between their knees. Many reliques were found with them; and in this collection is a brooch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of one piece of brass wire, in which the spring is formed by four convolutions of the wire near the centre of it. These remains belong to Class II.

Baldock.—An iron dagger with a bone handle, found close to the Iknield way. Date uncertain.

Shillington.—A bottle, of tin, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, nearly globular in the body, which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter.

There are several minor articles in the collection from this neighbourhood; and a few from distant places.

It may be useful here to mention, that in many collections the iron remains are spoilt for want of proper care when first discovered. When iron, after a long

interment, is exposed to the air it continues to flake off till scarce anything is left; and is often more injured by the air in a few months than it had been by the earth in 1400 years. After trying various modes of preservation, I find that the best method is to lay on, with a common paint-brush, three or four coats of copal varnish, diluting, when necessary, with turpentine. Even then some iron articles will want an occasional revarnishing. It is sometimes advisable to put a thin coat of varnish on very coarse porous pottery, which sometimes, when first discovered, is nearly as friable as unbaked earth: glue has been used, but it is acted upon by the weather. When vessels of very thin or very porous pottery are discovered, they must be allowed to dry gradually before they are properly cleaned; and if in fragments, they may be put together by means of a lining of plaster of Paris.

COINS FROM SHEFFORD.

As a complement to the preceding paper, it will be proper to subjoin a Catalogue of the Coins which accompanied the Collection therein described. In its department this set of Coins may help to serve as the foundation whereon shall rise by various attraction a Numismatic Collection such as the University ought to possess; and even now might exhibit, supposing, were such a thing possible, all the examples existing here of this subject, to be concentrated into one assemblage. For there are several collections within the University, which have come by bequest: in the Public Library, two: Trinity College has a collection, as also S. Peter's College, Caius College, and Emmanuel College. But all those are little known, owing to the want of due means of display, and consequent absence of facilities of access. As a step towards supplying the existing defect in this matter, the present effort may find approval and acceptance.

ROMAN COINS.

COMPARTMENT			
I.	TIBERIVS . . .	2 B.	Rev. Caduceus between S. C. PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XXXIIX.
		Do.	Altar. ROM ET AVG.
II.	CAIVS, (Caligula). .	2 B.	Seated figure between S. C.
III.	NERO	1 B.	Port of Ostia. Beneath, S. POROST. C.
		2 B.	Altar between S. C. Beneath, ARA PACIS.
IV.	VESPASIAN . . .	2 B.	Two hands joined. FELICITAS PVBLICA.
V.	TITVS VESP. . .	2 B.	Capture of Spes between S. C.
VI.	DOMITIAN . . .	2 B.	Emperor standing, holding the parazonium.
		Do.	Fortune with her attributes FORTVNAE AVGVSTI.
VII.	TRAJAN	1 B.	Emperor on horseback overthrowing an enemy.
VIII.	HADRIAN . . .	1 B.	Figure of Abundance. Legend effaced.
		Do.	Rome seated on arms. Do.
		Do.	Reverse effaced.
		2 B.	Emperor on horseback.
		Do.	Standing figure.
		Do.	Bull butting. C. ENΔEKATOY. Colonial Greek.
IX.	SABINA	2 B.	Female figure seated. Legend effaced.
		Do.	do. do.
X.	ANTONINVS PIVS	1 B.	Figure of Moneta. COS IIII.
		Do.	Annona with her attributes. ANNONA AVG.
		2 B.	Liberty holding the pileus. LIBERTAS COS IIII.
		Do.	Hercules. COS IIII.
XI.	FAVSTINA, Mater.	2 B.	Female figure. AETERNITAS.
XII.	M. ANTONINVS .	1 B.	Victory holding a shield, with VIC.
		Do.	Female figure holding the cornucopiæ: beneath, some smaller figures.
		2 B.	Rome seated on arms. COS III.
		Do.	Victory holding a shield with { VIC. GER. }
		Do.	{ Obv. DIVVS M ANTONINVS PIVS. Rev. Eagle on funeral pile. }
		Do.	{ Obv. AVRELIVS CAES AVG PII F. Rev. Standing figure. TR POT.
		Do.	Wolf, with Romulus and Remus.

COMPARTMENT			
XIII.	FAVSTINA (filia) .	1 B.	Female figure holding cornucopiæ and branch of myrtle.
		Do.	Female figure holding a flambeau.
		2 B.	Crescent and seven stars. Beneath, S. C.
		Do.	Female figure standing.
XIV.	PLAVTILLA . . .	2 B.	Female figure holding an infant. PIETAS AVG.
XV.	IVLIA MAMMAEA	1 B.	Rome seated. . . . RIX.
		2 B.	Fortune. FORTVNA AVGVSTA.
XVI.	MAXIMIN . . .	1 B.	Figure of Spes. SPES AVGVST.
XVII.	GORDIAN . . .	2 B.	Victory with wreath and palm. VICTORIA AVG.
XVIII.	TRAJAN DECIVS.		Coin of Alexandria { Obv. A. K. M. K TPAIANOC · ΔEKIOCE. Rev. Victory. B. }
XIX.	TREB. GALLVS .	1 B.	Female figure. SALVS AVGVSTI.
XX.	GALLIENVS . . .	1 B.	Armed figure standing. VIRTVS AVGG.
XXI.	TETRICVS . . .	3 B.	The Emperor standing, holding a branch of olive. PRINC. IVVENT.
XXII.	MAXIMIAN . . .	2 B.	Genius holding patera and cornucopiæ. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Exergue, ITR.
XXIII.	CONSTANTINE .	3 B.	Two soldiers. GLORIA EXERCITVS.
XXIV.	MAGNENTIVS . .	2 B.	Monogram of Christ between A and ω. SALVS DDNN AVG ET CAES.
XXV.	VALENS	3 B.	Victory. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE.

ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

Henry II. . .	Penny (2).
Henry III. . .	Penny (4).
Edward I. and II.	Penny (7).
	Farthing.
Edward III. .	Groat.
	Half do.
David of Scotland	Penny.
Richard II. . .	Halfpenny.
Henry IV. V. VI.	Groat.
	Do. Calais Mint.
	Halfpenny (3).
Edward IV. .	Half-groat, CANTOR. mint. Bourchier knot under the neck.
	Penny, at side of head B and key (2).
Henry VII. .	Half-groat, with arched crown, full-faced. CANTOR.
	Half-penny, arched crown, full-faced. LONDON.
	Half-groat, side-faced.
	Penny. The king seated on a throne. Rev. Under the shield two keys.
Henry VIII. .	Groat, side-faced (2).
	Half-groat. At side of the shield W. A.
	Do. At side of the shield, T. C.
	Penny. H. D.G. ROSA. SĪE. SPĪA. At side of shield, W. A.
	Groat, full-faced, base. BRISTOLIE CIVITAS.
Edward VI. . .	Testoon. On the rev. INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM CONFVSIONE.
Elizabeth . .	Shilling. Mint. mark, hand.
	Do. do. cross crosslet.
	Sixpence, hammered money (3).
	Do., milled money.
	Three-pence.
	Half-groat (3).
	Three-half-penny, 1561.
	Penny (2).
James I. . . .	Shilling.
	Half-groat (2).
Charles I. . .	Shilling (4).
	Half-groat.
	Scotch piece. Behind the head XX.
	Marriage Medalet.
Commonwealth	Shilling.
	Penny.
Charles II. . .	Groat.
	Three-pence (2).
	Half-groat, hammered money.
	Do., milled.
James II. . .	Shilling.
	Half-groat.
Anne	Groat.
George III. . .	Three-pence (3).
	Sixpence.

A gun-money crown of James II. struck upon a half-crown, 1690.

4

Nº 3 3/8 ths to an inch

Nº 1 2 4 5 6

1/2 Size

SHEFFORD Cº BED

Ridge Bedford Printed by Madeley

Dryden Delt

STANFORD BED

Lithog^d by B Pudge Bedford & Printed by Madeley

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